ers acted require them to certify the names of four persons whenever the head of a department requests it. The rule says: "And from the said four a selection shall be made for the vacancy. rules were thoroughly discussed by the President and his Cabinet, and were medified in several respects before they were approved by the President and officially promulgated. If the rules are wrong it is within the power of the President to amend or modify them, but until he does so we shall respect and obey them, whether any member of his Cabinet does so or not. No other person will be certified to the vacancy in the Navy Department unless the rules are so changed." This is understood to be substantially the ground taken by the Commissioners, although they are reticent in regard to the matter.

There is reason to believe or more of the Commissioners have so taken to heart the refusal of Secretary Chandler to give one of the persons certified by them a fair trial, and that they have been so annoyed by repeated criticisms of their acts by persons high in authority, that they have begun sons high in anthority, that they have begin seriously to consider whether duty requires them to remain in office: if, instead of receiving generous sympathy and hearty co-operation where they have a rigot to expect them, they are to be compelled to submit to criticisms which they regard as unjust, and to be met by obstacles not inherent in the problem which they are trying to work out. Of course, if the Commissioners or any of them should resign for such reasons, the effect would be felt in more than one quarter, and it would be a serious blow to the cause of Civil Service reform.

MARSHAL LONGSTREET'S MANAGEMENT. BERIOUS CHARGES MADE BY EMORY SPEEER BE-FORE THE SPRINGER COMMITTEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRISCNE.] Washington, Feb. 10 .- The testimony before the Springer Committee last week of Emery Speer, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, showed in a clear light the efforts made by Attorney-General Browster to purify the administration of justice in the South. Mr. Speer was appointed United States Attorney in March last ,and since that time has been most constantly engaged in court, winning a great number of verdicts for the Government. According to his testimony General Longstreet, the United States Marshal, is incompetent to discharge the duties of his office. Mr. Speer stated that he had received every possible encouragement from the Atterney-General in correcting such abuses as had crept into the service, but that in every direction be was thwarted by the open disloyalty of the Marshal toward the Government, General Longstreet, he said, lives at Gainesville, fifty miles from Atlanta, and never reaches his office until 12 o'clock in the day. His deputies are in many instances men of bad character. One was indicted for perjury; another while drunk arrested a man whose wife had refused to cook some eggs for him. The Marshal swore out a warrant against the husband for obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duty. Two other deputies are prosecuted for firing off their pistels in the passenger-cars of the

train in a drunken frolic.

The escape of prisoners from the custody of the Marshal has been repeated. A short time ago Wa U. Finley and his son James, together with others, were tried before a jury in the Circuit Court for firing the house of Deputy-Collector Stewart in Fanning County and destroying several of the outbuildings, and for firing volleys of buildts and buckshot into the house, wounding the son of Mr. Stewart, who had offended them by the vigitance with which he had enforced the law. A long and expensive trial ensued. The attention of the Marshal in charge of the prisoners was called to the fact they were both armed with pistols, but he made no attempt to disarm them. A verdict of guilty was rendered by the jary. The two Finleys thereupon drew their pistols, rushed through the jury and de their way dewn-stairs. One of them escaped and has never been arrested.

Deputy-Marshal Crawford was indicted for presenting false accounts for his services as United States Marshal. General Langstreet permitted him to go fifty miles from Atlanta for the purpose of obtaining bail, and when he reached his home he easily escaped from the deputy who had him in charge, and has not since been rearrested. Longstreet, on being told of the prisoner's escape, simply remarked: "Well, I don't think he has done anything, anyway.'

Deputy-Marshal James M. Robinson was indicted for presenting false accounts to the Government. Henry Jackson, a well-known lawyer, was employed to defend him, and General Longstreet and ex-Martial Fitzsimmons agreed to become responsible for his fee. Before Robinson went to the penitentiary he left a check for \$200 with General Longstreet for the purpose of paying Mr. Jackson. Some time ago the case of the United States against William H. Howard, charged with robbing the mail, was called for trial. While the jury was in the court-room, and in the presence of the people, who had gathered in great numbers, B. F. Stoman, without any attempt at conceanment, tried to bribe and corrupt the jury. Stoman was indicted for this by the Grand Jury, and a bench warrant was issued and placed in the Marshai's hands. A Deputy Marshai round the hiding-place of Stoman and offered to arrest him. Thereupon John Lougstreet, a son of General Long-treet, demanded the return of the warrant, which the deputy, of course, surrendered. Not the slightest effort seems to have been made since then to arrest Stoman.

Other cases in which the Marshal allowed prisoners to escape were cited by Mr. Speer and supported by affidacins of trustworthy persons. The injury to the service caused by the frequent occurrences of this kind, in Mr. Speer's opinion, could not be oversestimated. Such neglect of duty in excenting the process of the United States Courts had encouraged. Longstreet for the purpose of paying Mr. Jackson.

estimated. Such neglect of duty in executing the process of the United States Courts had encouraged the criminal classes and had been a serious refection on the parity and elistency of the administration of justice. In a report to the Attoracy-General, which formed part of the testimony presented to the committee last week, Mr. Speer says: "While regretting the constant injury to the service by the loose methods of the Marsha's effice. I have retrained from controversy with General Longitreet, When a member of Congress, I was largely instrumental in promoting the appointment of General Long street, and until the became my duty to prosecute his deputies I have always regarded him as entitled to the consideration belonging to a man presecute his deputies I have always regarded him as entitled to the consideration belonging to a man many years my elder and with a distinguished reputation as a soldier. Since the presecutions General Longstreet's bearing toward me discloses the most unwarrantable resentment. For this there is literally no cause whatever. My conduct of those cases, while as vigorous as I knew how to make it, was entirely professional, but I repeat I have been careful to say nothing which would add to the complications already existing.

CARLISLE AND BLACKBURN.

THE SPEAKER SAYS HE MADE NO BARGAIN WITH MR. BLACKBURN.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington Feb. 10 .- The attention of Speaker Carlisle was called to-day to a letter dated Washington, February 5, and published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, to the effect that Mr. Cachele's persistent refusal to allow his name to be used in the Senatorial contest against Blackburn was because of a bargain between him and Blackburn, as a resuit of which the latter withdrew from the contest

for the Speakership.

After reading the letter Speaker Carlisle said: There is no foundation whatever for the statement. I had no bargain, arrangement or understanding, expressed or implied, in regard to the Speakership contest or the Scuatorial contest. I was not in Kentucky when Mr. Blackburn withdrew as a candidate for Speaker, and did not know that he contemplated such a step until I saw his declination in the newspapers. My determination not to allow the use of my name as a candidate for the Senate was not communicated to anybody until some time after my election as Speaker, and it could not, therefore have influenced Mr. Blackburn to support me for that office. Neither he nor his friends knew what my purpose was in regard to that matter.

When informed that it had been reported that he had received a telegram from Mr. Blackburn, asking whether or not he intended to act in good faith in the Senatorial contest, Mr. Carlisle said: "I received no such telegram from Mr. Blackburn or any one else. You can see from what I have already said that there could be no basis for such a mes-

MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL. A COTTON MANUFACTURER SAYS IT IS MISLEADING AND DECEPTIVE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-Several days ago New-England cotton manufacturer of many years' experience was asked to make a careful comparison of the cot-ton goods schedule proposed by Chairman Morrison with

President. The rules under which the Commission- | the same schedule in the tariff law of March 2, 1861, and show what will be the effect on the present rates if the new bill small become a law. The man who was asked and who consented to undertake the task is one of the best-informed men in the country on this subject, and he is theroughly conversant with the provisions of every tariff act relating to cotton and colton goods during the last thirty years. He states the result of his attempt to asce tain the probable effect of the proposed bill in the follow-

ing language: "It is impossible to make a calculation which will show the reduction of duties upon cotton goods as proposed by Morrison's bill. As the lawyers say, 'It is bad for multifariousness': it fixes a percentum reduction

Morrison's bill. As the lawyers say, 'It is bad for multifariousness': It fixes a percentum reduction on dathes which are now specific, advalorem and mixed, and attempts to limit the reduction by reference to the language of an old law which has been repeated, under which the classifications are entirely different and which levies and valorem duties when the present law levies specific in some cases; specific or compound when the present law is advalorem in some cases, and vice versa. It attempts to limit the rate of reduction on articles by the old rate on a differentione. It attempts to put an advalorem maximum on specific rates, a specific maximum on advalorem rates, and a compound maximum on both.

"Threads and yarns not on specific rates a specific maximum on advalorem rate, and a compound maximum on both.

"Threads and yarns not on specific rates as the specific of the classes in the present law; with the old law there is fut one class. So it fabrics the two laws use different descriptions. He might as well say lace curtains should be reduced 20 per cent, provided they were not lower than grindstones, or that muc case should ticks and denims be lower than cross-cut saws. It is a bedeep odge dutime, a fraud and a deception. It contains no principle and has no good purpose. If adopted it will check all manufacturing enterprise and thus injure all classes former, manufacturing reterprise and thus injure all classes. It is a complex than grindstones, and the revenue, while it will check all manufacturing enterprise and thus injure all classes. It is an open to the people, mickad the Importer, torment customs of nearly manufacturing enterprise and thus injure all classes. It is an open to the people, mickad the Importer, torment customs of nearly manufacturing enterprise, and thus injure all classes.

nbon no hime,by NEW-JERSEY TAX PROBLEMS.

BAILROAD REPRESENTATIVES TO BE HEARD TO-DAY -TAXES ON VARIOUS CORPORATIONS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, Feb. 10 .- The Special Committee on Corporation Taxes will meet to-morrow afternoon to examine railroad representatives upon the taxation quesexamine railroad representatives upon the taxation ques-tion, and an interesting session is anticipated. The at-tendance is promised of President Keim, of the Philadel-phia and Reading Company; of United States Senator Sewell, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad; ex-Governor Bedle, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; Cortlandt Parker and General R. S. Stockton, the Eric and possibly some others. The Delaware, Lackawarna and Western, as lessee of the Morris and Essex; the Pennsylvania, as lessee of the United Railread Companies, and the Philadelphia and Reading, of the New-Jersey Central, possess special contract privileges, which the Erie does not enjoy. It is claimed on the part of the former companies, and substantiated by court decisions, that the Legislature cannot interfere with their charter exemptions, except with their consent. The railroad tax laws of the State are complex, and, owing to the charter peculiarities, any modification is attended with the greatest difficulty. It is admitted that the exemp-tions are greater than any one would dream of granting at present, and it is argued that the purpose for which they were given, the encouragement of a struggling enterprise fifty years in the past, was fulfilled a quarter of a century ago. The State has the bad end of a bargatu and there is a serious and general agitation to rescind it Some are willing to break the contract in any way possi ble; others would seek a legitimate method of escape The Special Committee on Corporation Taxes has gone as far as to believe that the present situation can be im-proved under the contracts; that some changes can be rule, and that in any case the railroads are public corpor tions, and, for themselves, ought not to integouize the tate. United States Scuator Sewell, who has been vested sith liberal powers by President Roberts, of the Pem sylvania Rullroad, was a State Senator for years and dur ing the period which includes the enactment of the preent general railroad laws. As a State representative he is assumed to have a special and particular interest in the satisfactory settlement of the question of taxes, and it is believed that he desires to secure that result. Strong appeals have been made to him on the question, and the ope is expressed that he will not neglect the opportunity

offered him on Monday.

The same special committee is formulating a bill for the taxation of corporations other than railroads, and has so far net with encourasing responses to the queries put to the various companies—belouraging the phone, insurance and business. A proposition to impose a tax on the gress-receipts of some of the companies for State purposes, and to tax them locally on their personal property, has met with layor. Many tax bills of various kinds are in the Assembly, and some of them are of a curians character, proposing changes that would inevitably result in serious losses to the State. The Assembly hist week soul a bill of this kind to the special committee, and it is urged that the

losses to the State. The Assembly hist week sent a bill of this kind to the special committee, and it is urged that the others should talk this course, in order that some complete and comprehensive act may be formed. The Assemblymen are jeadous of their privileges, and often move deer to attain the object sought.

Since the refusal of the Senate to go into joint meeting a year gao there has been a contress between the Republican Senate and Democratic House that is occasionally a serious detriment to business. The Assembly, with a single exception, has taken no action this winter on Senate bills, except to report them from committee, and whenever the calendar of Assembly bills has been disposed of the House has adjourned. Senators are becausing much interested as to the resent of this discrimination and as to the justice of retaination.

A PROPOSED STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Риплетрии, Feb. 10.-А syndicate representing nearly \$5,000,000 has been formed in this city to organize a steamship company. No name has yet been & Sons, the ship-builders, is interested. Two offers hav been made to the American Steamship Company, of this city, for its steamers, but the officers of that company re-fue to give an answer until the subsidy bills which have been presented in Congress in the interest of the American Steamship Company have been acted upon. The members of the syndicate have been assured that if the relief expected by the subsidy bills is not obtained, the steamers will be sold to them at the best offer they have

ie. American Steamship Company, a majority of whose in American Steamship Company, a majority of whose is he he he pennsylvania Radiroad Company, as five steamers. As originally built they accommed eatin passengers, but the managers, finding that room given to passengers could be more profitning if for freight, that the steamers antered so as to make a altocether freight-carriers. Still it was found that

A PENSION AGENT'S ENORMOUS FEE.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 10.-Dr. E. L. Gardner, charged with having taken excessive and fliegal compen-sation from George N. Dennis, of Binghamton, for assist-ing the latter to procure a pension of \$1,100, had a hear ing at Montrose yesterday before the Commissioners The testimony developed the fact that \$500 had been retained by Gardner for his services. United States Attorney Stone held that a prima facile case had been made out, and Gardner was held in the sum of \$500 to appear before the Grand Jury at Pittsburg on Tuesday next.

PRESIDENTIAL DEIFT IN THE SOUTH. TALK WITH GENERAL CLINGMAN-OFFICE-HOLD-

ERS AND POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS. At the New-York Hotel a TRIBUNE reporter met General T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina. An

swering an inquiry as to the Presidential drift in the

South, he said: outh, he said:
"Politics are dead with us, as I find they are all over the country. It is all slock water. Public opinion has no current running strongly or any direction, either among the Democrats or the Republicans. There is absolutely no concentration of opinion in the South. One man will tell you that the Republican nonlinee will be Arthur or Blaine, another that it will be Liucoln or Logan. I think the office-holders are secretly at work for Arthur, but if they are acting upon orders from Washington the fact has been kept quiet. Naturally, if thus instructed, they would

lay low. I made a little stir that may be productive of

sults in my recent visit to Washington." "I wrote for publication a long letter advocating a bil

to make it a crime for office-holders to contribute funds for political purposes, either directly or indirectly. I proposed as a penalty, the infliction of a fine of ten times the amount contributed. My object is that there may be a prohibition of official interference in elections Democrats were highly pleased with my proposition. A conference of a number of members of Congress wa held at which it was discussed. A bill has been drawn

conference of a number of members of Congress was held at which it was discussed. A bill has been drawn up and will be introduced to morrow by a prominent gentleman from the Northeast. I think the bill is likely to make a big stir. If the House passes it and the Senate refuses to do so, or if the Executive veloes it, there will be an issue, and a powerful one, between the Democrats and Republicans. On the other hand, if it is pussed it will destroy the Republican party in several States where all there is left of it is maintained by contributions from oflice-holders. I favor the law as a practical measure, and I want to see it pass. The Pendleton and similar schemes are mere shams. I so in for a restoration of the doctrine of Harrison and Jefferson."

"What about tariff in the South!"

"Most of our people are favorable to tariff reduction. The general feeling runs that way. There is a strong minority, however, that wants a protective tariff. It is supremely ridiculous to attempt to make that a party issue. Why, Democrats are all split up on it. There are some Northern Democrats elected because they are protectionists, and some Southern Democrats, too. Then there are both Northern and Southern Democrats, too. Then there are both Northern and Southern Democrats, too. Then there are both Northern and Southern Democrats, too. Then there are both Northern and Southern Democrats, too the observable of politics. In Polk and Dalaw's day, banners were used in some places with free trade on them, while in another place the cry was protection. The protective tariff adherents in the South are active. They say that the North has been built up by that policy, and that it ought not to be abolished just as Southern mines are being opened and manufacturing interests growing."

"Will Congress take any action on tariff"

"That I cannot say. I saw and talked with Morrison and Hewitt while in Washington, but carefully refrained from broaching thore than talk. I tell them it is all talk and no action so far. There are plenty of good

THE WHITE DEER.

AN INDIAN LEGEND OF THE DELAWARE VALLEY. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

NARROWSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The superstition as to the fatal consequences of killing a white deer, the belief in which seems to be deeply rooted in the minds not only of the unclucated backwoodsmen, but of many persons of high intelligence throughout the Delaware River counties of New-York and Pennsylvania illustration of which was given in the story of the Rourbocher case, printed in THE THIBUNE of yesterday s of Indian origin, and was received from the tribes then populating the valley by the early white settle; s, whose descendants have inherited it, and fostered it even to this late day. The Indians believed that a white deer, rare even in those primitive days, was sacred, and here a charmed life. Among the legends that have been handed down from ancient Indian times is one that especially impressed the pioneer dwellers along the Delaware, and which is still selemnly told to carious nquirers by credulous guides, and is regarded as an especial favorite in the voluminous repertory of the alley's folk-lore. As the legend goes, a young Indian loved the daughter

of his chief, whose tribe was powerful, and whose prowess was the one great theme of aboriginal song and story. The young Indian was one of the bravest of all braves, and the hero of many battles. He was beloved beyond the chief of the tribe, and his popularity had aronsed a feeling of bitter enmity toward him in the breast of the Indian ruler. But the daughter loved the young warrier, and so deeply were the affections of the people fixed upon their idol that the chief dared not do that which he fain would have done-order the removal of his daughter's lover, and his rival in the affections of the tribe, by the tomahawk. The young Indian had sued for the chief's sanction of his union with the princess, again and again, but in vain. But his popularity grew greater in the tribe and each day added some deed of courage to the record of his achievements, until the chief's hatred of him was merged into alarm; for he chief's native of find was ineight in the chief's hatter of the day was rapelly approaching when his own great name would be head as naught, as compared with that of the youth. That the career of this youth must be checked the chief saw plainly, and one day the crafty ruler bethought him of a plan whereby that end might not only be secured, but the destruction of his rival be encumpa-sed as well. He sent for the young warrior, nd caused the lover's heart to leap with joy by telling him that paternal pride had relented, and that the great chief would consent to the union of his daughter to his numble subject. But he instantly added the condition that the union could not be consummated until the lover should lay at the deer of his chief's wigwam the body of a white deer. Until this was done, the subject of the marriage must never again be mentioned, under pain of death or banishment. In this condition the Indian lover end his doom, for, said he, was it not easier to piere he bunter's moon with an arrow than to bury a fata hait in the sacred white deer's heart! i.rd so h overed no more about the wigwam of his dusky mistress, but woodd with more than wented arder the per of the war-path and the chase, adding new lustre to his name, and to his tribe greater glory.

But the chief's hatred and Jealousy grew apace celling that the young brave's love for the Indian rincess would spur him to any deed of daring or erifice, the chief summoned him once again to his gwant. The great soreerer of the tribe was present.

revence.

It is second conference the chief repeated the conpon which he would give his daughter to the warrior, and beckoned the sorecter to his side receiver placed in the lover's hand an arrow, mad the long, straight stalk of the swamp-flag, and with a barb of sliver. This, he said, specifing he how of one contragrous counts to single out less for his alt. would prevail against the coarries to the reserve to the property of the property of

to name still.

I not this legend is based the superstition that remains act in the valley to-day, and to the "flying in the e" of which many individual mistortanes and mittes are charged.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The White Star steamer Republic arrived yesterday from Liverpool, among her passencers being Mr. and Mrs. D. Anderson, Charles Arnold, T. A. Butler, Mrs. C. F. Benson, Sydney H. Buttrick, Captain and Mrs. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Cooke, Charles Cossurt, C. C. Colley, M. P., Capiain Cooper, J. T. Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dudley Emerion, W. Gordon, P. N. Schoonmaker, Mrs. P. Dutley Emerson, W. Gordon, P. N. Schoommaker, Mlss Ainsworth, A. Guild, J. Greenwood, Miss Gwillin, Mr. and Mrs. Albert His. Mr. and Mrs. Martin H. Hoozd, G. Oliveras Hall, H. Hoozd, H. P. Jorse, Miss Jiese, T. E. Kitching, Mrs. King, Miss King, Mr. Levery, T. B. Lee, Guide, L. W. W. Mitchell, E. Janes, Viscount Mandeville, Mr. and Mrs. J. Macdonomkh, D. McCall, the Rev. Edward Morrissey, J. J. March, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mult. W. Mind, Mr. and Mrs. Newcombe, Hugh Nelson, H. P. Phinte, E. Endert, L. M. Roberts, J. T. Van Reusseher, Emil Seyflardt, H. K. B. Kirkpafrick, J. L. Cartello, Senor Don E. Salienae, W. D. Stellman, Mr. and Mr. and Mrs. L. Tate, J. G. Tournsie, J. L. Taylor, A. T. Teinney, A. G. Fod, R. Tournsiel, J. L. Taylor, A. T. Teinney, A. G. Fod, R. Tournsiel, J. L. Taylor, A. T. Teinney, A. G. Fod, R. Tournsiel, J. L. Taylor, A. T. Teinney, A. G. Fod, R. Tournsiel, J. L. Taylor, A. T. Teinney, M. R. Wilkinson, F. R. G. S., Mr. Woodhouse, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Maluews, W. Evers, and A. Taylor. or, Mr. Mathews, W. Evers, and A. Taylor.

A TRIBUTE TO SIR E. M. ARCHIBALD.

At the close of the communion service during morning prayer yesterday at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, the rector, the Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa, delivered a warm and eloquent culony of the late Sir Edward Mortimer Archibald, whose councetion with St. John's through the old church of at. George the Martyr he explained. He said that Sir Edward had been the repre sentative of England in this city for more than a quarter of a century, and in all his dealings had maintained a reputation so spotless that not a breath had ever tarnished it, though in his position he was exposed to the malice of It, though in his position he was exposed to the malice of many jarring factions. Its singular devotion to duty, his constant aim to strengthen the fraternal bonds between the two great countries, his comprehension of the brother-hood of man, made him a conspictorally fit subject for enlogy. That faith that God hath made of one blood all the people of the earth no one defended and litestrated more strengously than he. His memory will not be forgotten, nor his bunoiscent and salutary influence upon English and American affairs. As he was a true patriot and a genuine philanthropist, so was he a sincere and humble Christian and an earnest believer in the truths of Christianity.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF AN ACTRESS.

The Thalia Theatre was draped in black resterday afternoon. Crape festooned the boxes and lines of crape marked the bacconies and gallery. The stage was set with a plain interior. Every seat in the house was occupied, for Madame Josefine Gailmeyer, to hose memory a tribute was about to be paid, was a great favorite among the German population of New York. Gustave Kerker, the former leader of her orchestra, was sented at the grand plane, while the chorus was supplied from the company. After the "Coriolanus' overture had been given by the orehestra C. A. Fries overture had been given by the orehestra C. A. Friese Fraulein Seeboid them sang a prayer, followed by Fraulein Seeboid them sang a prayer, followed by Fraulein Bora Friese with "Das Brieffeth an den Heben Herrgott." Fran Raberg sang an "Ave Maria," the chorus sang "Ueber allen Gipfein ist Ruh," and Chopin's Funeral March concluded the service. Among those present were Madame Modjeska, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Hugo Frilish, Emma Juch, Barron Perfalls, Madame Geistinger, Conrad Junker, A. Feigel, S. Rasebonn, Magda Irschick, Theodore Steiner, Max Lobe, Ferdinand Schaetz, Alexander Kiln, Gustav Amberg, G. Schulze and Heiene Bensberg.

THE PREVALENCE OF DISEASED MEAT.

The statement of Representative Hatch, chairman of the Congressional Committee on Agriculture, that diseased beef was being slaughtered and dispensed largely to the people of Brooklyn, is denied emphatically by the Health Board officials. Deputy Commissioner Dr. R. M. Wyckoff said Saturday that of the 5,000 milch cows in 450 stables in the city limits, about 10 per cent are afflicted with contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and that,

as far as the department is able to learn, the proprietors of diseased cows have not been able, to any large extent, to evade the vigilance of the imperiors. Veterinary Surgeon Lachlein Melean said that the earthe were killed as soon as the disease was discovered in them, and sent to the offal dock. Nearly 30,000 pounds of condemned beef and muitton were sent to the offal dock last year, and 173,624 earthe were killed for meat in that time. On the other hand, william J. Hobday, Meat inspector for the Western District, is reported as saying that not half the discased cattle (suffering with pleuro-purtmental) that goes to the slaughter-houses is discovered. Only 24,000 pounds of diseased beef had been selzed,

THE WATER-COLOR EXHIBITION.

SECOND NOTICE.

The water-color drawings in the North and East galleries of the Academy of Design more than hold their own in a comparison with the general run of the detures which have been hung in these galleries at previeus exhibitions. It is natural that the South galiery should be given the preference for the more ambition works, but it is pleasant to find that outside of that gallery the quiet interest of the exhibition is well sustained. Mr. George H. Smillie is first in the North gallery with a little drawing called " Clouds at Evening," which appears to be rather a study of trees than of clouds. In another work, No. 44. Mr. Smille has refurned to the Massachusouts coast for his subject, a bit of hillside with a few trees and a stretch of water dotted with sails. This is an agreeable if not characteristic composition, not unlike Mr. Homer Martin's shore view "From the Studio Window," a modest little gray study, one of half a dozen which Mr. Martin has scattered through the exhibition. In any local collection of oil paintings six works by Mr. Martin would make themselves felt fereibly, but it is especially true of these water colors that they would gain much by isolation. Mr. Satterlee, whose drawing is less objectionable in his contrast of monastic and worldly life than in his study called "One of the Fates," still shows a tendency to harsh coloring, but the hackneyed conception in No. 5 is partly redeemed by an infusion of natural interest, to which the "Fate" is a Mr. H. P. Smith, who is known as a painter of carefully

studied, conscientionaly rendered marines—records of fact as tratified and as uninspired as those of Mr. W. T. Richards—bas added to his marines some studies of river and village scenes which show many admirable qualities of execution. Of his "Ocean Mail," which is in his usual manner, nothing need be said, unless we point out th excellent effect of lightness secured by the use of the paper instead of opaque color to express the white crests of the long rollers. Mr. Winslow Homer has resorted to the same expedient in rendering the wave crests and the spray in No. 456. On the other hand, Mr. W. M. Chase in No. 331 has loaded his waves with opaque color, which gives them a singularly top-heavy ppearance. But Mr. Chase probably cares loss for h water than the fescinating pose and chie of his figure, with its bright red sleeve, a color nuch needed but difficult of literal explanation. It is a simple thing to remove bits of a light wash and allow linstrated by Mr. Smith's marine and the "carrying s well worth consideration by those who hold that a best example of Mr. Smith's new class of subjects is the feliage, with its hardly perceptible under tone of gray, the light stone walls and the narrow reddish roofs are exception of the reflections in the river beneath, paricularly those of the windows. In its atmospheric unlities the picture is romarkable. In light and alciness re suggestive of Rico, and this suggestiveness is shared

Mr. Smith's " New-England Village " possesses rather a

pear to signal disadvantage beside Mr. Monk's therealism has failed him in his illustration of Tennyson's familiar fluor. The poot's pood, "goes on forever," Mr. Smith appears to stop short in a ringe good. There is admirable pointing in the study of a sead, No. 79, sent by Mr. Frank Richards, and upon the ferre in Mr. Meilhenny's "Refrae pection." Gear modeling and declaifion are noteenshe points both in the favor and in Mr. James D. Smillie's study of Marblehead Neck. Then come Mr. Dewey's "Farly spetenber" and Mr. Tryon's "Connecil cut Meadows," noth sympathetic la coloring, and Mr. Henry Farrer's carriedly worked out "sunset," with its undercurrent of melascindy besing.

In the East gallety Mr. Leon Moran's "Outpost" is a spirited fittle drawing, careful in its definitions, yet not to be characterized as precise and effective. The horse is rendered as exactly as in a photograph. The fidelity of the drawing and for shortening is worth close notice. Were this lorse pointer from mature it would constitute a remarkable achievement; but we do not believe that this has been the case. Change the Continual solder to a French culrassier and one would look for the signature of Detaille or De Newville. The pose of the horse is a familiar one. It seems much as if Mr. Moran had followed literally one of the French painters. Near by to Mr. Syminaton with figures in Mr. Grecory's black smith shop. We wonder if it was with conscious humor that the casualities placed in innecliate opposition Mr. Woodward's near and market-place. Mr. Plaif's view in Brages, Mr. Pryon's moories, No. 156 by Mr. Farrer and Mr. James D. Smillie's painting of "The Narrows" are all intensing examples of contrasting ways of seeing mature. Mr. Farrer's landscape is tranguil, as usual, and agreeable in its grayish green tones, but we think his clouds hardly justify has poetical title. In the "Effect on the Harlem River," Mr. Frue's landscape is tranguil, as usual, and agreeable in its grayish green tones, but we find the series of the standard of con certainly makes as feel the undernee of winter. His leaden clouds seem so hard and flat as to be an exageration, yet we must confess that an appearance as extreme as this is occasionally to be met with in nature, although for pitorial purposes it might bear modification. Mr. Murphy's pleasant, if rather modisequential "Mail Water" is one of a half dozen compositions which bear a strong family likeness. Take a few winp-like trees, throw in some stranging withe-like grasses, accountate with a house or figure, and a background of cheefly grayish clouds, and you have a Murphy. There is good coloring in Mr. Hastert's drawing, No. 177, and Mr. Filz in No. 185 shows signs of working out his own suivation in his own way. We would gladly repeat our praise of Mr. Thomas Moran's sparking Mexican sketches, Nos. 196 and 197, but we must hasten on to note a breezy marine by Mr. Edward Moran, a study by Mr. Gifford, a sunset by Mr. Nicell, and a characteristic marine view by Mr. W. T. Richards.

Walle Messrs. Kappes and Welden enliven the galleries with humorous suggestions, Mr. William Walton quite unconsciously furnishes cutertaigment for the corridor. It is selaton that we see such a mirth-provising mixture of ideality and reality as his angel with genuine turkey-gobuler wings, nor is there often such a revival of Byzantine art as is witnessed in the execution of the figures in his "Tamhanaser." Way should Mr. Walton give the list to all traditions of Venus and depict her as a subject upon a dissecting room table! He must cherish some ascetic prejudice against recognition of the beauty of the human form. But these pictures are not worth discussion. Mr. Walton is funny in spite of himself. The exhibition would

Walton is funny in spite of himself. The exhibition would be improved by the absence of his works and of others in the corner near the remarkable "Tannhauser." The "windmill corner" and some of the flower pieces with such isolated bits of good work as Mr. F. H. Smith's study of The Hague are the interesting points of the corridor. Mr. Opper apparendly encountered some difficulty in handling the washes of his little negro sketches, but his beads have a character of their own, as might be expected of anything from Mr. Opper; and in this respect they form a startling contrast to the negro genres in the same corner. For intensity and richness of coloring it would not be easy to surpass with light washes Mrs. Smille's "Hollyhooks" and the "Daffollis and Daisies" by Miss K. H. Greatorex. Miss Flaher also presents some excellent and vivid effects in her "Antinum Colors." But Miss Greatorex nere, and even more in her "Incense," has secured some really exquisite results.

REARRESTED ON CHARGES OF FORGERY. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Percy Jacobs, the embezzling secretary of the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company, who was liberated in \$20,000 ball, was rearrested to day on nine charges of forgery.

quisite results.

TRIBUTES TO MR. PHILLIPS. AN ORATION BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

REVIEWING THE EARLY DAYS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY

AGITATION-WENDELL PHILLIPS'S CHARACTER. A great audience in Plymouth Church yesterday orning listened to a sermon by Mr. Beecher upon Wendell Phillips. The discourse was a noteworthy one, as the utterance of one anti-slavery orator regarding another. Mr. Beecher spoke first of the anti-slavery days and then of the career of Mr. Phillips. Mr. Beecher chose for his text, Psalm, xli, 1 and 2: "Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble. The Lord will preserve him, and keep him alive; and he shall be blessed upon the earth; and thou wilt not deliver him unto the will of his enemies." He said:

It was on last Wednesday, that standing upon the steps of the Parker House in Boston, in School-st., my atten-tion was arrested by a procession. As they came up, I saw a solderly body of colored men, with muskets reversed, with silent band intermediate, with the officers corps behind it, with swords reversed, and then the carriages that followed the hearse that bore dust to dust all that remained on earth of Wendell Paillips. The streets could not hold the crowd, and she, whom the mob had scught once and again to tear to pieces, now draw tears on every side from the mob, and the obsequious city sought to make up its vulgar scorn of other days by its

It is respecting this man and his times that I shall, very riefly and imperfectly, speak this morning. Fifty years ago, during my college life, I was chosen by the Athenian Society to debate the question of African colonization, which then was new, fresh and enthusiastic. Garrison was then just kindling into that fire-brand-a brand of fire that never went out until slavery was consumed. Wendell Phillips, a young lawyer, had just begun his career. Fortunately I was assigned to the negative side career. Fortunately I was assigned to the negative side of the question, and in preparing to speak I prepared my whole life. I contended against colonization as a condition of emancipation—emberce tecleutzation was but little better than enforced stavery—and advessed imagediate emancipation on the broad ground of human rights. I knew but very little then, but I knew that all men are designed of God to be free, and that nught to be the text of every units life—this sacrathess of humanity as given of God and redeemed from animalism by Jesus Christ, crowned and desired with data from a law as law as control. ed and clothed with rights that no law nor oppres-

on should dare touch. Nearly two generations have possed since then, and the Nearly two generations have passed since then, and the young near who are marching now from youth to manhood are little acquainted with the men or movements of those days; but a few gray-heads are left who can recall all these scenes. It has been said that men are more ignorant of that part of history which humediately precedes their own lives than of any other. Left us, therefore, throw some little light upon the history of those days that immediately precede our own. A HISTORICAL RETROSPECT OF SLAVERY.

At the beginning, in the history of this people, slavery was the accident; it was introduced at a time before the world's eyes had been opened; it came in, indeed, under r of benevolence; it had not attained a very great t so conflicted with the fundamental ideas on which our got rid of it. Because the climate and husbandry were

could prove that he had died away he was himself made a criminal and subjected to criminal punishment, and there is reason to believe that in regard to the vast number of the congrutatively few slaves that were in the State of New-York, their emancipation was a bona fide emancipation, and they never were sold South.

Now and then a man can stead a hore, but it should not lay to the State from which it was taken the charge of abeting theft. There may have been single men or women spirited away; there may have been indevery; I know of none; I have leard of none; there may have been indevery; I know of none; I have leard of none; there may have been indevery; I know of none; I have leard of none; there may have been in the instance of the state of the state of the state in the slave is mis interfity and liberty, was done, and substance in the land that the North sold out its slaves and then went into the business of emancipation is false.

The condition of the public mind throughout the North at the time that I came to the consciousness of public adiatrs and was studying my profession may be described in one word as the condition of imprisoned moral sense. All men, almost, agreed with all men that slavery was wrone, but what can we do? The composities of our fathers include its and out us to facility to the agreements that had been made in the formation of our Constitution, Our confederation first and our Constitution after—these were regarded every when as moral

wrong, but what can we do? The compromise of our failurs the indead us and out as to failury to the agreements that had been made in the formation of our Constitution. Our confederation first and our Constitution after—these were regarded every where as moral collipations by ment that hated stavery. "The compropromises of the Constitution must be respected," said the priest in the pulpit, sand the polifician in the field, said the statesmen in profile halls; and men abroad, is fauginal especially, could not understand what was the reason of the hesitance of President Lincoln and of the people, when they had risen to arms, in declaring at once the end for which arms were taken and armies gathered to be the cumanelpation of the slaves. There never has been an instance in which, I think, the feelings and the moral sense of so large a number of people have been held in check for reasons of hielity to obligations assumed in their behalf. There never has been in history another instance more notable, and I am bound to say, with all its faults and were sees, more noble. The commercial question, that the underlying moral element—the commercial question in the North very soon became, on the singlet of slavery, what the industrial and political question of the South had made it. It corrupted the manufacturer and he merchant. Throughout the whole North every man that could make anything regarded the South as his legal, lawful market; for the South didn't manufacture; it had the cheap and vulgar husbandry of slavery. They could make mere money with cotton than with corn or teef or pork or lesther or hats or woodenware, and Northern ships went South to take their forest timbers, and brought them to Connecteuro be made into woodenware, and axe-helves and rake-hamiles, and carried them right back to sell them to the men whose axes had cut down the tree. The South manufacture nothing, except slaves; it was a great manufacture, that; and the whole market of the North was bribed, the harness-makers, the wagon-makers, the clock-m

whole market of the North was bribed, the harmers makers, the wagon-makers, the clock makers, makers of all manner of implements, of all manner of complements, of all manner of the constitution, in the compromises of the Constitution, the contribution for that was the veil under which all these cries were continually uttered.

The distinction between the Anti-Slavery men and Abolitionists was simply this: The Abolitionists disclaimed the obligation to maintain this Government and the promises of the Constitution, and the Anti-Slavery iman recognized the binding obligation and songish the emaner pation of slaves by the more circuitous and gradual influence; but Abolitionism and the contribution of the constitution, and the Anti-Slavery iman recognized the binding obligation and songish the emaner pation of slaves by the more circuitous and gradual influence; but Abolitionism and the state of the constitution of the days of my young mannood. A man that was known to be an Abolitionist the public sentiment and feeling during the days of my young mannood. A man that was known to be an Abolitionist to good society he was the black sheep of the family. If the expand by fidelity, holitarty and gradual to be the proper of the binding objects the words of truth and soberness. The church was dumb in the North, not in the mark of Calu upon any young mannood. A man that was the black sheep of the family in the proper of the black sheep of the family. If the expand by fidelity, holitarty and gradual to be the proper of the black sheep of the family of the distribution of the churches were aboliticly dumb. Gradual to be the proper of the black sheep of the proper of the black sheep of the proper of the black sheep of the proper of the proper of the black sheep

against dancing and its abuses, and refusing to print a tract that had a shadow of a criticism on slavery.

One of the most diagraceful things took place under the jursdiction of Bishop Doane of New-Jersey—I take it for granted, without his knowledge. I have the book. It was an edition of the Episcopal Prayer-book, and they had put into the front of it a steel engraving of ary Scheffer's Christus Consolator, Christ the Consoler. There was a semi-circle around about the beneficent and aerial agure of our Saviour, the poor, the old, the sick, the mother with her dead baby, bowed in grief—every known form of human serrow belonged to the original design and picture, and among others a notable slave, with his hands lifted to Him, praying for liberty. But that was too much, and so they cut out the slave and left the rest of the picture and bound it into the Episcopal Prayer-book of New-Jersey, and I have a copy of it, which I mean to leave to the Histolical Society of Brooklyn when I am done using it.

These things are importants as showing the incredible condition of public sentiment at that time. If a may was known to be an anti-slavery man it almost preluded bankruptcy in business. You renomber, some of you, the black lists that were framed and sent all over the South, of men that were suspected of being Abolitionists in New-York City. The South undertook to beycott the whole North.

PREACHING AGAINST PRISON BARS AND SHACKLES.

Then it was that I drew up the sentence for a then member of this church: "I have goods for sale and not principles." It was a blight to all political hope. No man could have the slightest expectation of rising in politics that did not how to the knee to Baal. A derisive laugh was the only answer with which exhortations to nobility and manhood were received. This public sentiment was worse in the North than it was anywhere else, in this Northeast worse than in the West, on account of the extent of manufacturing and commerce here. When I came to Brooklyn I was exhorted not to meddle with so un-popular a subject. "What is the use," was said by a ven-erable master in Israel; "why should you lose your into Brooklyn I was exhanted not to me hale with so unpopular a subject. "What is the use," was said by a venerable master in Israel; "why should you lose your influence! Why don't you go an and present he gospel?" To whom I replied: "I don't know any gospel of that kind. My gospel has got in it the breaking of prison bars and shackies, the bringing forth of prisoners, and if I can't preach that I won't preach at all." The very first sermon that I, er preached before this congregation, or rather the congregation that met me, was the declaration of my principles on temperance, on peace and war, and above all on the subject of slavery. For years and years just prior to the renting of the pews I came out like thunder on the subject of slavery, for I told my people that they need not think that they could dine me out of my principles, nor smooth me out of them, nor in any way make the pews an argument to me of prudence in the matter of principle. The church ross steadily in spate of the Abolitonism of the pastor. Yet if a colored man at that time had come into the church he would have been an object of observation and the cause of some grumbling, though not of revolt in this church, thank God. There never has been a day since I became the pastor of Plymouth Church that a well-dressed or respectable colored man or woman could not have come in and taken a seat in this church. It would have excited among a great many a good deal of trouble, but the concregation has been of that noted, and never the result of respectable colored man or woman could not have come in and taken a seat in this church. It would have excited among a great many a good deal of trouble, but the congregation has been of that intod, and never the result of my undertasing to coforce it. Inever preached on that subject. I never said to the people in this congregation, from the beginning to this day, "Yeu ought to let colored folks sit in your pew." I preached the dignity of man as a child of God; and lifted up the sanctity of animan life and inture before the people. They made the application, and they made it wisely and well. When I came here, there was no place in then in the theatre except the negropen, no place in the opera for colored men or women, no place in the church except in the negropew, no place in any lecture hall, no place in the first-class car on the railways. The white omnibus of Futton Ferry would not allow a colored person to ride in it. They were never allowed to cross in the gentlement's cabin to the boats. I invited Fred Douglass one day in those times to come to church here." I should be glad to, sir, said he, "but it would be so offensive to your congregation." "Mr. Douglass, will you come t and if there is any man objects to it, come up and sit on my platform by me. You are always welcome there." I mention these trimes simply to show what was the state of feeling that existed everywhere twenty-live or thirty years ago. Existed! Swopt through the hand as a suffry stroce sweeps through the desert, scoreding and blasting public sentiment.

PHILLIPS CALLED OF GOD.

PHILLIPS CALLED OF GOD.

It was at the beginning of this Egyptian erain America that the young aristocrat of Beston appeared. His blood came through the best coloulal families. He was an aristoerat by descent and by nature; a noble one, but a thorough aristocrat. All his life and power assumed that guise. He was noble; he was full of kindness to inferiors; he was willing to be and do and suffer for them, but he by another work, No. 445.

Mr. Smith's New-England Village "possesses rather a topographical than a pictorial interest, but the same delegacy is noticeable in the handling of the follows.

Kappes's quaint "Aunt Supphire," a study full of individual character, and of his firbly humonous "Mamus and her old. Man," we have already spoken in recondition of their merit. Had Mr. Abbey never pained femals figures, we might accept Mr. Supphire's work with less reserve. His coloring is discarceably crude, and his awkwardip posely young man deserves to be out of favor, for his looks huit at the vulgarity and flashiness of the common gambler or "speritual man," but the disability some about to entire the composition. Yet one cannot escape a suspicion that Mr. Abbey has painted this fair fluure before. Aside from this Mr. Suyder's work may be taken to promise better things next year.

It is always pleasant to come upon somestimp by Mr. Wood, for his frank and simple pictures seem the honest work of an artist wito really enjoys his task. We could never think of Mr. Wood as used with his worknor a satempting a lease of the one of the evil at ones, and most work of an artist wito really enjoys his task. We could never think of Mr. Wood as used with his worknor as strengthing a charge grow hor work of an artist wito really enjoys his task. We could never think of Mr. Wood as used with his worknor as strengthing a charge grow hor work of an artist wito really enjoys his task. We could never think of Mr. Wood as a principle of the country of th was never of them, nor equalled himself to them. He was always above them, and his gifts of love were always

without at present any practice, practically unknown, except to his own family, fired with the infamy, and feeing called of God in his soul, went upon the platform. His first utterances brought down the hisses of the mob. He was not a man very easily subdeed by any mob. They listened as he kindled and poured on that man Austin the fire and lava of a volcano, and he finally turned the course of the feeling of the meeting. Practically unknown when the sun went down one day, when it rose next morning all Boston was saying, "Who is this fellow who is this Philips?" A question that has mover been asked since. Thenceforth he was a flaming advocate of liberty, with singular advantages over all other pleaders. Mr. Garrison was not noted as a speaker, yet his tongue was his pen. Mr. Phillips, not much given to the pen, his pen was his tongue, and no other like speaker has ever graced our history. I do not undertake to say that he surpussed all others. He had an intense individuality, and that intense individuality ranked him among the noblest orators that have ever been hern to tais confinent, or I may say to our mother land. He adopted in full the tenets of Garrison, which were excessively disagreeable to the whole public mother land. He adopted in full the tenets of Garrison, which were excessively disagreeable to the whole public mind. The ground which he took was that which Garrison took. Seeing that the conscience of the North was smothered and mute by reason of the Supposed obligations to the compromises of the Constitution, Garrison declared that the compromises of the Constitution, Garrison declared that the compromises of the Constitution were covenus with hell, and that no man was mound to observe them. This extreme ground is, Philips also took—immediate, unconditional, universal emancipation at any cost whatsoever. That is Garrisonism; that is Wendell Philipsian, and it would seem as though the Lord rather leaned that way too.

I shall not discuss the merits of Mr. Garrison or Mr. Philips in every direction.

HE NEVER QUAILED NOR FLINCHED, Little by little the controversy spread. I shall not trace it. I am giving you simply the atmosphere in which he sprang into being and into power. His caree was a career of thirty or forty years of undiminished eagerness. He never qualled nor flinched, nor did he ever at any time go back one step or turn in the slightest degree to the right or lef'. He gloried in his cause, and in that particular aspect of it which had selected him, for he was one that was called rather than one that chose. He stood on this platform. It is a part of the sweet and